CIVIL STRIFE IN COLOMBIA.

Brigham Young Academy South American Exploring Expedition Forced to Return.

Perilous Journey to Bogota, Colombia's Capital-Roadway in Frightful Condition-Panoramic Pen-Picture of the Land of Zarahemia-Explorers Laid Up with Sickness-Arrival at Capital Closes Expedition's Career-Civil War Necessitates Its Return.

Honda, a government out-look post had been established, and three men detailed

to watch Marin's movements, and sig-nal the town by means of different col-

ored flags. The flag had not been flying long until the rebel chief saw it, and

suspecting its purpose detailed some men to destroy the station. They did it

effectually by cutting the throats of

impracticable.

Near the suspension bridge were a

showed our passport, paid our toll and

We now followed up the east bank of

the river for a few miles, passing through the range of hills, and camping

about sundown at a ranch called Bode-gita. There were houses and ranches all along the road, but none had pas-turage accommodations. Two hours

next morning brought us over another

range of hills and into a beautiful val-ley, distant from Honda about six miles. It opens into the valley of the

waters run south, and the larger river

drains it, we proceeded up a short can-yon and thence along the side of the principal cordillers. The roads were at-

FRIGHTFUL ROADWAY.

To their steepness www added mud from one to two feet deep, and where

there was not mud, there were rocks

and boulders. At one time in their his-

tory they had been paved, but the heavy rains and much travel had

washed the paving stones loose and they lie with the patucal rocks strewn

thickly along the road, for the mules to stumble and fall over. There were

many trains of pack mules both going and coming, all loaded to their utmost capacity and growning and grunting as

they came cautiously down the steep ascent. Not infrequently one would

most impassable in places.

Crossing the valley, and the river that

The station was found to be

those in charge. One escaped to

hundred soldiers acting as guards.

were permitted to go on in peace

the warmen warmen warmen warmen warmen warmen warmen to the contract of the co Y last letter was from Honda, | hills, at a place within easy sight o Nov. 12. We waited a week longer for Marin, the liberal guerilla leader, to capture us and the town, that we might get a passport from him, but, though at times he was took place within a few miles of Honda, he did not attempt an attack. Finally we decided to go to Bogota,

thence to Neiva and if possible come down the river to the places we desired to visit. For a few days were were busy purchasing mules and preparing for the trip. Mr. Hallam, an American, gave us directions regarding the road, and places, for in places the liberals had made zeveral raids, and had taken mules and cattle. On Nov. 13 all was ready, and in the afternoon we bade our new friends good-bye and started on a trip we shall never forget. The last

JOURNEY TO CAPITAL.

words of Mr. Hallam were that the lib-

erals had stolen forty mules from a cer-tain place the night before, and for us

sure and not stop there over

Passing out of the city to the southeast we crossed a river, now very low, but a few days ago a raging torrent, and going along the foot of a range of hills for a quarter of a mile, came to the suspension bridge which spans the

This range of hills is about a thousand feet high, and is cut by the river near Honda, so that south it is on the west side, and north on the east. It continues north until it joins the main cordillera that extends down to the coast and ends with Mount Santa Mar-

On one of the peaks of this range of stumble and fall. In such a case he

could not get up until the muleteer came to his assistance. One, loaded with a high pack, was keeled completely over when he stepped down from a high step into a mudhole, and the poor beast awaited with heels in air for the driver to come. Another was thrust by the force of his heavy load head first into a mud hole, and before relief came was dead. And so the pack-trains went on. The mules sturbling, splashing, falling, and giving out from exhaustion, the drivers hollooing, and swearing, and with whip or stick urging them on. The dried bones, the carcases, and the dying animals seen along the roads tell a sad tale of man's inhumanity to the dumb beasts. In one short half day's ride I counted eighteen dead or dying ani-The bodies are left where they

> done their duty and cleared the stench away. Nature was beautiful. The mountain itself is picturesque, but the views one gets of the Magdalena and its valley, and the range of mountains beyond are simply grand. They are more, they are inspiring. We felt like shouting and perhaps would have done so but for the fear of calling up a band of guerillas. The windings of the river flowing in the distance without a sound or a ripple, could be traced for miles. The valley, further up than the town of Ambalema, could be plainly seen. Beyond were the plains of Maraquita, and still further the high range of mountains, capped with the two peaks of Mount Tolima wearing their

fall, while the train passes on, and the

subsequent passengers and travelers endure the smell until the buzzards

of the tropical sun that pours down year after year upon their heads. LAND OF ZARAHEMLA. And this beautiful valley, the plains, and mountains, are the Land of Zara-hemla. Like Moses, we are permitted

at least to view the land, whether we

with tired animals, we camped at a ranch called Guadualits, where we were pleased to find good pasturage, but sorry to learn that no food for us could be furnished. But we had a little along and the lady of the house, without our further asking, divided hers with us, so we did not suffer. No one keeps much on hand now for fear of the guerillas. We were given a clean room to sleep in, and as we were more thred than hungry; we soon had our cots down, thankful for a place to

the road again. We still had three miles of climbing, and over worse roads if posible, than those of the day before, They are the worst roads, if not the worst places, we have traveled over; and yet this is the main road to the capital of the republic, and the one over which all the freight to and from city of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, besides a half dozen others of less size, must be carried on the backs of beasts of burden. Several attempts have been made to build a railAt nine we were on the summit, and while we stopped to rest and look around felt we were repaid for our toil in the beauty of the scenes pre-The Magdalena and its beautiful valley, with the snow peaks of Tolima beyond were still in view, and in the clear morning air look more beautiful than ever, and beyond and below us was another beautiful valley, with the little town of Guaduas in the

parallel with the Magdalena, and is about fifty miles long, by from one to tains both east and west are cultivated, or form pasturage to their very sum-mits thus making a width of many miles. Its soil is very fertile and in times of peace furnishes much in agricultural products. But the valley is noted for the size and beauty of its bamboos, in fact receives its name from this beautiful plant. The bamboos grow about fifty feet high, and from six to eight inches in diameter, arching at the top like an immense plume, and forming one of the most beautiful and useful plants in the re-

We stopped for the night a little af-ter noon at the Hotel de Valle, where we were furnished the best accommodations the town could afford, but our animals fared poorly in an overstocked pasture. We were all half sick with the chilis and fever, which the high altitude and cold weather seemed to develop from the malaria in our systhe mountains had been, and in the morning we were better.

About ten o'clock after a heavy climb

day before, we came to good pasturage where we camped for a couple of hours permitting our horses to eat, and preparing breakfast for ourselves. We had not unsaddled before a dozen soldiers with arms lined up near us watching us very closely. I passed the time of day with the captain, but continued at my work of unpacking. The captain asked a few questions, then bursting out into a hearty laugh dismissed his men. We saw nothing to laugh at, so did not join, until the explanation came. He had come to arrest us on the report of an old woman water carrier, who had taken word to camp that we were after her, and had nearly caught her. At this we all laughed, after which we proceeded with the help of the captain and his men to make a fire with wet wood.

After a two hours' rest and a good breakfast we were on the road again, and before we reached the summit of the mountain we passed several en-campments of soldiers, in all about two hundred men. They were in little improvised shantles built out of bamboo, and thatched with a large leaf resembling that of the plantain. To the head officer we had to show our passports. From the summit we looked down into another beautiful valley, smaller somewhat than Guaduas, but like it dotted with farms and farm houses to the very summit of the next mountain.

These summits range from five thou-

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bron-chitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me." Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

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sand to seven thousand feet high. Two hours' descent and ascent brought us to the next summit, from which we could see the town of Villeta nestling peacefully at the bottom, not suspecting that in a few days a fierce struggle between the two contending struggie between the two contending forces in arms would take place in her very streets. Beyond the town arose gradually the highest of the cordilleras, beyond which, or rather on top of which, were the plateau and city of Bogota. As far now as the eye could see to the north and to the south were range after range of mountains. It was

A MOST INSPIRING VIEW

and would have been enjoyed by us, but the chills were on us and we thought more of finding a place to camp than of anything else. Half way down the mountain we found pasturage and obtained a room to camp in, so rolled in for the night, sick and tired.

The next day by sun up we were on the road again, on a very steep and very bad road. It was with difficulty that our pack mules carried their bur dens down, while we had to accommo date our riding mules by walking. noon we passed Villeta, storpping only long enough to get lanch, as there was no feed for our animals. The town was full of soldiers, and guards were placed at the entrance and exit. One would hardly think the enemy would have any show, but a few days later a battle was fought in the main street, and between forty and fifty men killed. Both sides claimed a victory.

This valley is rich in sugarcane, there being more than a dozen small plantations. One near the town is of considerable size, and grinds two hundred acres of cane yearly. Brown sugar called panela, and molasses are made Brown sugar latter for the manufacture of a drink called guarapo, much used in this part of the country. It is simply water sweetened with molasses, seasoned a

Traveling now became very laborious, and with difficulty we made eight or ten miles per day. By the time we reached Agualorga, a cold, damp, feggy town Aguaiorga, a cond, dainh, loggy town near the summit, I could go no further. We were here eight days. An old native doctor, claiming to be of the homeopathic school, came to visit me, and made a diagnosis of my case by asking a few questions of my companions. In a couple or hours he returned with a pint bottle of medicine, which tasted like salt and water. It helped me, however. My allment was billiousness, complicated with chills and fever. Neither of my companions were much better off than I, so far as the chills were concerned; but after a week's rest we were able to go on, and the next day reached Facatateva, the first rail-road station on the line run-ning to Bogota. Here we

found pasturage for our animals and on the following day, Dec. 5, reached the capital, for the present the end of our journey. We had been fifteen days making a journey that is often

Our first concern after arriving at Bogota was to see the American min-ister and some of the government officers in relation to the possibility of continuing our journey. If we could make Neiva and Popayan, we felt cer-tain of being able to continue, and perhaps once at Neiva we could get guides to come with us at least part way down the river through the Tolima valley.

But our hopes were all blasted dur-

EXPEDITION FORCED TO RETURN.

ing the first conversation with Minister Hart. He was well posted both as to the liberals and the government to the liberals and the great troops and assured us that at present troops are a rould be impossible. "Your the trip would be impossible. "Your mules are sure to be stolen, by one side or the other, and your lives would be in great danger:" He had several animals stolen and once, not more than two weeks before, had been fired at by caped with his life. The soldier was punished but that would not have saved his life if he had been hit. On our road to Neiva, he said, in a little town, a day's journey from Bogota, there would soon be a battle, as the liberals had captured the town some time ago, and the government was goto retake it. sending forces, Bands of guerillas in-fested the country from here to the Ecuador line, and no kind of a pass-port would aid us, as many of them were bent only on robbing and mur-

He assured us that during time of peace no country was safer to the traveler than this, but now bloodshed and thieving are rampant, and has the war spirit, is safe, not even her. The Colombian minister of war also advised us not to travel for his "government was unable at present to give us the necessary protection." As all with whom we con-

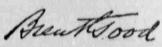
little with different herbs and allowed sulted had the same advice and caution, we finally decided that it would be wisdom for the expedition to take a furlough for a year, or until could return, and with safety, so far as our fellow man is concerned, continue our explorations and studies. The vote on this question was unanimous. We felt that we had done all that could be done to continue our work, and that we would not be justified in rushing unnecessarily into danger, when it is only a matter of time and the danger will be passed. Today we leave Bogota and turn our faces towards home.

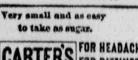
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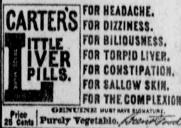
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A Fine Line of Heavy Black Prerolas and 36-inches wide Fancy Black Brocades regula	9 an cours!

rice 33tc a Yd. bolts of 36-inches wide ack Ladies' Cloth, and an equal number of pieces 45 inches wide Black Pebble Chevigo at, a yard 333c

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*********************** LOT 6. Sale Price 98c a Yd. Sale Price \$1.15 a Yd. Sale Price \$1.33 a Yd. Black Silk Embroidered Chevi-

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ots. The very latest novelties. Priestleys Black Silk Warp

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5 pieces 24-inch wide Black

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10 cents upwards.

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Sale Price \$1.55 a Yd.

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inches wide, and Black Satin Dutchess. Two good \$2.25 qual-

LADIES' SKIRTS 25 cents upwards.

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